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EXAMINER

SHORTLEDGE, THOMAS E

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2654	4

DATE MAILED: 09/10/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/707,309	KALRA, DEVENDRA	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Thomas E Shortledge	2654	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-28 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claim 1,3,4,8,18-20, 22, 23, 27, and 28 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Lakritz (6,623,529).

As to claim 1, Lakritz teaches:

a method of creating a document on a computing device (a computer application that is able to update the language information of a document, col. 3, lines 25-31).

initializing the computing device with initialization data (recently accessed localized content is initially loaded into a Cache, col. 4, lines 10-11);
inputting text to the computing device to initiate the document creation process (visitor module intercepts input text, col. 4, lines 20-21)

determining whether the initialization data can create the document on the computing device (the content loaded into the cache will be used if similar request are presented, col. 4, lines 11-13)

loading extended data to the computing device from a data storage location if the computing device cannot create the document with the initialization data, wherein the extended data alone or in combination with the initialization data are used to crate the document, (if the appropriate content is not found in the cache, then the appropriate content is loaded through the web server and stored for future reference. The content is then applied to the document. (col. 4, lines 55-60)).

As to claim 3, Lakritz teaches dynamically loading the extended data during the text-inputting step (dynamically inserting templates to use in combination to increase the efficiency of the translation process, col. 6, lines 58-65).

As to claim 4, Lakritz teaches inputting text using a first language and downloading data that corresponds to a second language (process of localizing documents or web sites by adjusting their language content of the web site or document, col. 3, lines 27-31. It would be inherent that the process of localizing the language content of a document would include a document in a first language and data that translates the document to the second language).

As to claim 8, Lakritz teaches the first language comprises English and the second language comprises non-English (translating the word string from English to Japanese, col. 8 lines 12-20).

As to claim 18, Lakritz teaches:

a method of creating an electronic document on a computing device (a computer application that is able to update the language information of a document, col. 3, lines 25-31).

inputting text into the computing device (the visitor module intercepts inputted text, col. 4, lines 20-21);

determining whether the computing device has data stored therein to create the document and if so, creating the document (recently access localized content is placed into a Cache. The content is placed in the Cache so that a similar translation request comes in, the Cache version will be used, col. 4, lines 9-11)

downloading extended data fro a data storage location when the computing device does not have data stored therein to create the document, (if the required content is not in the cache, then the Web server is notified to obtain the appropriate content, col. 4, liens 55-58);

creating the document using the extended data (the web server is notified of the proper localized content required to display the document in the appropriate language, col. 4, lines 55-60).

As to claim 19, Lakritz teaches downloading the extended data is performed in a sequential manner (creating the document template occurs in two sequential steps, col. 6, line 65).

As to claim 20, Lakritz teaches downloading the extended data is performed in a periodical manner (the font type for creation is downloaded after the request is compared to the cache, and new content is found if needed. This is a process that occurs during each translation, making it inherently periodic, col. 5, lines 55-64).

As to claim 22, Lakritz teaches dynamically downloading the extended data during the text-inputting step (the information is dynamically inserted from an external glossary when the composite document is presented in the browser, col. 6, lines 58-64).

As to claim 23, Lakritz teaches inputting text using a first language and downloading data that corresponds to a second language (process of localizing documents or web sites by adjusting their language content of the web site or document, col. 3, lines 27-31. It would be inherent that the process of localizing the language content of a document would include a document in a first language and data that translates the document to the second language).

As to claim 27, Lakritz teaches the first language comprises English and the second language comprises non-English (translating from English to Japanese, col. 8, lines 4-15).

As to claim 28, Lakritz teaches:

a method of creating a document on a computing device (a computer application that is able to update the language information of a document, col. 3, lines 25-31).

initializing the computing device with initialization data (recently accessed localized content is initially loaded into a Cache, col. 4, lines 10-11);

determining whether the initialization data can create the document on the computing device (the content loaded into the cache will be used if similar request are presented, col. 4, lines 11-13)

loading extended data to the computing device from a data storage location if the computing device cannot create the document with the initialization data, wherein the extended data alone or in combination with the initialization data are used to crate the document, (if the appropriate content is not found in the cache, then the appropriate content is loaded through the web server and stored for future reference. The content is then applied to the document. (col. 4, lines 55-60)).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claim 2 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Lakritz as taught in claim 1 above in further view of Davis et al. (5,432,948).

Lakritz does not teach discarding undesired data from the computing device after creating the document.

However, Davis et al. teach eliminating all the matching rules where there is another matching rule that is strictly better (col. 7 lines 38-40).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the document creation of Lakritz with the information discarding technique of Davis et al. to increase the flexibility and the ability to automatically apply user specified transliterations as taught by Davis et al. (col. 2, lines 20-22).

5. Claims 6 and 7 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lakritz as taught in claims 4 above in further view of Davis et al.

As to claim 6, Lakritz et al. does not teach the first language comprises a Roman language and the second language comprises a non-Roman language.

However, Davis et al. teach providing translations from Roman to Japanese, Russian, Greek, Arabic, Devanagari (Hindi), and Hebrew (col. 4, lines 28-31).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the document creation of Lakritz with the translation technique of Davis et al. to increase the flexibility and the ability to automatically apply user specified transliterations as taught by Davis et al. (col. 2, lines 20-22).

As to claim 7, Lakritz et al. does not teach the first language comprises a non-Roman language and the second language comprises a Roman language.

However, Davis et al. teach translation from foreign to native script where the languages can be Roman, Japanese, Russian, Greek, Arabic, Devanagari (Hindi), and Hebrew (col. 4, lines 64-65, and col. 4, lines 28-31).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the document creation of Lakritz with the translation technique of Davis et al. to increase the flexibility and the ability to automatically apply user specified transliterations as taught by Davis et al. (col. 2, lines 20-22).

6. Claims 9-16 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lakritz in view of Davis et al.

As to claim 9, Lakritz teaches:

a method of creating a document on a computing device (a computer application that is able to update the language information of a document, col. 3, lines 25-31).

initializing the computing device with initialization data (recently accessed localized content is initially loaded into a Cache, col. 4, lines 10-11);

inputting text to the computing device to initiate the document creation process (visitor module intercepts input text, col. 4, lines 20-21)

determining whether the initialization data can create the document on the computing device (the content loaded into the cache will be used if similar request are presented, col. 4, lines 11-13)

loading extended data to the computing device from a data storage location if the computing device cannot create the document with the initialization data, wherein the extended data alone or in combination with the initialization data are used to crate the document, (if the appropriate content is not found in the cache, then the appropriate content is loaded through the web server and stored for future reference. The content is then applied to the document. (col. 4, lines 55-60)).

Lakritz does not teach of a computer system.

However, Davis et al. teaches of a computer system with a permanent and temporary storage device, a connection to a network, a display device, and an input device for data-processing (Fig. 1, elements 10,16,14,18,20,34, and 36).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in art at the time of the invention to combine the translation method of Lakritz et al. with the computer system of Davis et al. to increase the flexibility and the ability to automatically apply user specified transliterations as taught by Davis et al. (col. 2, lines 20-22).

As to claim 10, Lakritz does not teach displaying the document on a monitor.

However, Davis et al. teaches of displaying the transliteration operation on the user's display (col. 10, lines 5-7).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in art at the time of the invention to combine the translation method of Lakritz et al. with the computer system of Davis et al. to increase the flexibility and the ability to automatically apply user specified transliterations as taught by Davis et al. (col. 2, lines 20-22).

As to claim 11, Lakritz does not teach discarding undesired data from the computing device after creating the document.

However, Davis et al. teach eliminating all the matching rules where there is another matching rule that is strictly better (col. 7 lines 38-40).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the document creation of Lakritz with the information discarding technique of Davis et al. to increase the flexibility and the ability to automatically apply user specified transliterations as taught by Davis et al. (col. 2, lines 20-22).

As to claim 12, Lakrtiz does not teach inputting the text comprises one of a keyboard, mouse, pointing device, and voice.

However, Davis et al. do teach an input device can be a keyboard, mouse, microphone or a touch screen.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the document creation of Lakritz with the input methods of Davis et al. to increase the flexibility and the ability to automatically apply user specified transliterations as taught by Davis et al. (col. 2, lines 20-22).

As to claim 13, Lakritz teaches text is inputted in a first language and the document is created in a second language different from the first (translating the text string "Here is some text" from English to Japanese, col. 8, lines 4-15).

As to claim 14, Lakritz et al. does not teach the first language comprises a Roman language and the second language comprises a non-Roman language.

However, Davis et al. teach providing translations from Roman to Japanese, Russian, Greek, Arabic, Devanagari (Hindi), and Hebrew (col. 4, lines 28-31).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the document creation of Lakritz with the translation technique of Davis et al. to increase the flexibility and the ability to automatically apply user specified transliterations as taught by Davis et al. (col. 2, lines 20-22).

As to claim 15, Lakritz et al. does not teach the first language comprises a non-Roman language and the second language comprises a Roman language.

However, Davis et al. teach translation from foreign to native script where the languages can be Roman, Japanese, Russian, Greek, Arabic, Devanagari (Hindi), and Hebrew (col. 4, lines 64-65, and col. 4, lines 28-31).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the document creation of Lakritz with the translation technique of Davis et al. to increase the flexibility and the ability to automatically apply user specified transliterations as taught by Davis et al. (col. 2, lines 20-22).

As to claim 16, Lakritz teaches the first language comprises English and the second language comprises non-English (translating the text string "Here is some text" from English to Japanese, col. 8, lines 4-15).

7. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lakritz in view of Davis et al. as taught in claims 9 above in further view of Christensen et al. (6,381,567)

Lakritz does not teach the computing device comprises one of a personal computer, laptop computer, personal digital assistant, cellular telephone, and a net appliance.

However Christensen et al. do teach using a personal computer or other types of data processing systems such as work stations and mini-computers (col. 4, lines 46, and 54-55).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the document creation method of Lakrtiz with the language definitions of Davis et al. with the computer systems of Christensen et al. to improve the method and system which provides personalized mark-up language-based data-processing applications as taught by Christensen et al. (col. 3, lines 30-33).

8. Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lakritz as taught in claims 18 above in further view of Davis et al.

Lakritz does not teach discarding undesired data from the computing device after creating the document.

However, Davis et al. teach eliminating all the matching rules where there is another matching rule that is strictly better (col. 7 lines 38-40).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the document creation of Lakritz with the information discarding technique of Davis et al. to increase the flexibility and the ability to automatically apply user specified transliterations as taught by Davis et al. (col. 2, lines 20-22).

9. Claims 24-26 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lakritz as taught in claims 23 above in further view of Davis et al.

As to claim 24, Lakritz does not teach displaying the document on a monitor in the second language.

However, Davis et al. teach a display device connected to a translation system (fig. 1 element 36). It would be inherent that such a device would be used to display the translated document.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the document creation of Lakritz with the display of Davis et al. to increase the flexibility and the ability to automatically apply user specified transliterations as taught by Davis et al. (col. 2, lines 20-22).

As to claim 25, Lakritz et al. does not teach the first language comprises a Roman language and the second language comprises a non-Roman language.

However, Davis et al. teach providing translations from Roman to Japanese, Russian, Greek, Arabic, Devanagari (Hindi), and Hebrew (col. 4, lines 28-31).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the document creation of Lakritz with the translation technique of Davis et al. to increase the flexibility and the ability to automatically apply user specified transliterations as taught by Davis et al. (col. 2, lines 20-22).

As to claim 26, Lakritz et al. does not teach the first language comprises a non-Roman language and the second language comprises a Roman language.

However, Davis et al. teach translation from foreign to native script where the languages can be Roman, Japanese, Russian, Greek, Arabic, Devanagari (Hindi), and Hebrew (col. 4, lines 64-65, and col. 4, lines 28-31).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the document creation of Lakritz with the translation technique of Davis et al. to increase the flexibility and the ability to automatically apply user specified transliterations as taught by Davis et al. (col. 2, lines 20-22).

Conclusion

10. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Yamauchi et al. (5,646,840).

Yamauchi et al. teach a text creation system using language conversion.

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thomas E Shortledge whose telephone number is (703)605-1199. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:00 - 4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Talivaldis Smits can be reached on 703-306-3011. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

TS
8/31/04



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